ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER'S REPORT.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS MORMON LITI-GATION-THE FEE SYSTEM-SUITS

AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 10,-The annual report of Attorner-General Miller was submitted to Congress to-day. In reviews the business of the United States Supreme Court, and devotes a Chapter to the Circuit Court of appeals, which he says has been organized in each specifically and is ready for business, although the addinonal Circuit Judge in each circuit has not yet been soluted. It is necessary, he says, that some proent in the Circuit Court of Appeals. The as it stands, authorizes and requires no one to for the Government. He suggests that each cases from his district. No provision is made in the by for the appointment of deputy clerks, yet in some es a deputy might be essential.

In 1880 there were pending in the Court of Claims, in the sectoral and special jurisdiction, only 442 suits. There are now pending in that court, under the same paradiction, 1,124 suits, and under the Bowman act, in the suits, and under the Bowman act, in short, the business of the court has increased nearly wenty fold while the force of the department of justice available for the care of such business. Is practically the spine as in 1880. Some provision must be made for an increase in the working capacity of the court, with a view to the more rapid hearing and decart, with a view to the force of the Attorney-General's office for the preparation and presentation of such cases for hearing.

He says it is also necessary that some provides.

He says it is also necessary that some provision shall be made for the representation of the interests Government before the Board of Appraisers in customs cases appealed from the Collector. In the sisence of any provision the Attorney-General has taken the responsibility of directing such service to be performed by the most convenient district attorney. He invites attention to a special report on the subtect of Indian depredation claims and shows the imstance of assistance in the conduct of that business

These claims aggregate \$20,031,754. He recommends an appropriation to carry into effect he act for the establishment of a reform school for gels in the District of Columbia.

After speaking of the difficulties in the enforceme of the Chinese Exclusion act, he says.

if it is desired that these laws shall be made sective, they should be so changed that they cannot he misunderstood. To arrest and try such persons and, as the result, simply send them back across the British line, is shown to be an idle expenditure of time, money by the fact that, as might well be expected, the same persons have to be arrested and ined over and over again. Moreover, it is quite uncertain whether an order requiring Chinese prisoners to be sent back into the British dominions can be made

In regard to the Mormon Church litigation, the Attorney-General calls attention to a letter recently re-ceived from the United States Attorney for Utah, touchceived from the United States Attorney for Utah, forching the need for a regulation by statute of the United States of the competency of witnesses in Utah Government cases. Under the Anti-Polygamy law, by reason of the admission of the wife to testify, the guilty husband often escapes. Congress, rather than the Federal Legislature, should prescribe the rules of evidance. The Attorney-General believes that the administration of the laws of Alaska is not satisfactory, and that it can be made satisfactory only by new legislation.

In a chapter devoted to the "evils of the fee system" the Attorney-General says:

the Attorney-General says:

As every year and month makes more plain that the payment of United States attorneys, marshals and commissioners results yearly in a wast expenditure of public money, not only to no good purpose, but what is worse, in creating and pushing forward prosecutions with a view solely to make fees against persons who each not to be proceeded at all, I should fall short of what I believe to be my duty if I did not large a change in the interest of a just administration of the laws as well as of public economy. I believe that if these officers were paid stipulated salaries, fairly commensurate with the work they have to perform, the total costs of the courtr by reason of the great reduction in the fees and mileage of jurors, prisoners and officers would be greatly lessened, and that with a positive improvement in the administration of the laws.

The Attorney-General reviews the legal proceedings The Attorney-General reviews the legal proceeding

in the case of the Chillan stemilier Itaka and says:
Experience shows that it is by unrecognized insurgents
and revolutionists, having everything to gain and little
to lose, and often, therefore, desparate, that neutrality
obligations are most frequently violated. Without disclassing the proposition that such a transaction is
lectimate commerce. I venture the suggestion that
is case of serious injury to the commercial or other
interests of a nation with which we are at peace by
size fitted out in our harbors, a plea of such nonrecognition would be a very insufficient answer before
a board of arbitration, or the schunal of a just public
opinion. If the construction given to these statutes by
the trial court shall be sustained on appeal the statute
should, I think, be amended.

He reports that five suits have been begun under in the case of the Chilian stennier Itaka and says

He reports that five suits have been begun under the act of August 7, 1888, requiring the Attorney ral to prevent any unlawful litterference with th rights and equities of the United States in relation to telegraph lines subsidized by the Government. Touch telegraph lines subsidized by the Government. Touching the question of jurisdiction raised in the suits in California, by these co-porations, non-residents of California, by these co-porations, non-residents of California, the result of their contention is that a corporation like the Western Union Telegraph Company, a New York corporation, which is Toing business in every State and district in the Union, which has the right to sue if the Federal courts of the various districts, and if sued in the State courts for remove such suits for litigation in the Federal courts, cannot be sued in the Federal courts in any State outside of New-York. Certainly it was not the intention of Congress in enacting the Justiciary law of 1885 thus to make corporations a privileged class. He recommends that the act be amended by inserting the proviso: "That any foreign corporation may be sued in any district where it may be found, process to be served as in like cases in the State where said suit or action is brought." Such an amendment would restore the law to what it was for a century prior to the act of March 3, 1887.

MR. LIVINGSTON SUED BY HIS MOTHER

THE DISAGREEMENT IS ABOUT A DEED AND AN ANNUITY.

One of the suits on the calendar of the Suprem-Court which is likely to be reached early next week will attract much interest in society in this city be cause of the prominence of the people involved. It against her son, Philip L. Livingston, his wife, Juliet M. Livingston, and Edward L. Short, to recover property deeded by her to her son shortly after his marriage in April, 1890. The complaint alleges that the son, soon after his return from his bridal tour, began to importune his mother to transfer her property to him, and so annoyed and worried her that she finally became sick and nervous and eventually signed the deeds as he requested. It further charges that he was influenced in his action by his wife, who who was daughter of William A. Morris, and by a member of her family. After she had signed the deeds in ques tion, Mrs. Livingston changed her mind in regard to the transfer and demanded the property back. The demand was refused, and she immediately began suit through her lawyers, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, to re-

The defence is a general denial of all the charges of frand and deception and also of instigation or influ thee on the part of young Mrs. Livingston or her family. The principal points made are these: Liv-legston Livingston, the defendant's father, died in 1872, owning a house and lot near Fort Lee, N. J., and three houses and lots in New-York, namely, No 17 West Twenty-sixth-st.; No. 22 West Nineteenth-st., and No. 27 Bleecker-st. This property was praclically free from liens or incumbrances. such part of the estate as she should "in her judg-ment see fit and proper, using her own discretion when and at what age she shall give it." Mrs. Liv-ingsten was without business knowledge or experience and was also extravagant. She made no attempt to live within her income, and by the time the with that of to-day. We now have Western crulers and men-of-war Our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war Our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and men-of-war our torpedo-boats and torpedo-machine principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages are to be compared to the contract of the estate of

GOVERNMENT LAW CASES. IS THE NEW CLUB'S HAND IN IT?

PRICE OF THE ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL SITE.

A CHARGE THAT MEMBERS OF THE METROPOL-ITAN CLUB ARE TRYING TO SHUT OFF THE UNION CLUB DENIED.

The Union Club seems to be no nearer moving uptown now than it was when its Site Committee was appointed in the spring. It undoubtedly wants the eight lots of the St. Luke's Hospital property, at the north-sect corner of Fifth-ave, and Fifty-fourth-st., but thinks the price demanded, \$1.000,000, is too high. A member of the club said yesterday: "The agent of the Astors carefully examined the hospital plot and looked up the prices of property nearby. He conoluded that the entire thirty-:wo lots of the hospita Site were worth \$1,800,000 and no more. Yet the trustees want \$2,500,000 for them. Their demand for or for the trovernment.

St.,000,000 for the eight lots on the lower corner of the district. No provision is made in the avenue is also exorbitant. We thought that \$650,000 for the eight lots on the lower corner of the avenue is also exorbitant. was a fair price for the eight lots which we want, and are willing to give \$100,000 more than that sum. For my part, I wouldn't think of paying \$1,000,000 plot when it is really worth \$350,000 less.

"We have been looking at sites at Forty-third-st, and elsewhere in the avenue. The trouble with them is that they have buildings on them, which we would have to buy and tear down. Anyway, the Union Club need be in no hurry to move. We can easily stay where we are three or four years longer, and by that time omething may turn up."

The Union Club man did not hesitate to say that

in his option the influence of the new Metropolitan Club is being exerted to prevent its rival's getting the St. Luke's Hospital property at a price which is willing to pay. Said the clubman: "Samuel D. Babcock is a leading spirit in the Metropolitan Club and is also a trustee of the hospital. I don't suppos that Cornellus Vanderbilt is anxious to have the Union Club move to Fifty-fourth-st. and Fifth-ave. He is also prominent in the new organization, and then H. McK. Twombly, his brother-in-law, lives on the sast side of the avenue, just above Flfty-fourth-st. Of course Mr. Twombly would not like to hat a clubhouse across the street from his home.

"The statement that the purchase by the club of part of the hospital property would appreciably lower the value of the rest is unreasonable. People migh object to living across the street from a club, as the members could look right into the windows of such homes. This would not affect houses on the same block with the club, as they would enjoy as much privacy as they would elsewhere. Club members could not look into the wincows of a home adjoining the clubhouse on either side. People continued to live in Twenty-first-st., west of Fifth-ave., after the Union Chub moved to the corner, and they did not seem to find the club a detriment to the neighborhood. There was formerly a church opposite the clubhouse, and that was not concerned about being in the range of the eyes of the members."

There is one Union Club man who refuses to

tribute to St. Luke's Hospital because it holds its property at such a high figure instead of making heste to sell it. He is quoted as saying: "I used to refuse to give money to the hospital because I didn't think it could need it very much if it could afford to retain its expensive property in Fifth-ave. Last year, when the trustees announced that they were going to sell the thirty-two lots, I contributed to the fund. This year they have fixed such a price on the property that they cannot sell it, so I am not going to give anything to the institution."

The trustees of the hospital deny absolutely the charge that any thought about the Metropolitan Club has entered into their fixing the price on the property which they did. Samuel D. Babcock, chairman of the Real Estate Committee of the hospital, said to Tribune reporter on the subject: "The Site Committee of the Union Club asked us about the price of the property last August. It was then suggested to them that if they would make one of four propositions the committee of the hospital would be con

tions the committee of the hospital would be convened to consider it. We did not promise to accept any of these propositions, as the matter had not yet come before the Board. The Union Club committee, however, made none of these offers.

"About six weeks ago the St. Luke's Hospital trustees for the first time named the lowest price they were willing to accept, namely, \$2,500,000 for the whole site, or \$1,000,000 for the eight lower lots. It would be quite as agreeable to sell to the Union Club as to any other party. As this is the only very large plot that could be had on Fifth-ave., below Seventy-second-st., the trustees believe that the thirty-two lots which are comprised in it will realize more two or three years hence, which is as soon as the hospital will be prepared to give possession of them, then they will now bring.

Both organizations therefore seem to have adopted a Fabian policy and to be satisfied to let affairs quietly take their coarse until something turns up. The big business building which has been erected on the southwest corner of Fifth-ave, and Twenty-first-st., has shut off a great deal of light from the Union Club and has a trifle increased the desire of the members to move uptown.

FROM THE CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.

THE EMPIRE HAS SHIPS AND CANNON, BUT NO MEN CAPABLE OF HANDLIN DANGERS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The international relations of China was the subect of a long editorial in the "Sheupao," according to the "Ostasatischen Lloyd," on September 24. Disussing as it does the advantages and disadvantages of maintaining a friendly footing with foreign counries and the readiness of China for war, the article has caused considerable comment.

"In trade with China." says the "Sheupao Europeans in general have the advantages and the Chinese all the disadvantages. It is true that the Europeans are obliged to cope with some disadvantages, and that the Chinese have here and there the advantage; but, upon the whole, that is not the case It is not necessary that one be very clever to see this. The foreign merchants, who come by thousands from great distances to carry on trade with China, must often make great financial sacrifices to conquer commercial positions. Besides, the missionaries, who are poor generally, but are supplied with money by their Governments, suffer many hardships and deprivations in the beginning of their sojourn in strange lands. They open schools and hospitals, but the Chinese find it difficult to comprehend their good intentions. Their converts, who in their simplicity accepted the foreign religion, are comparatively numerous; but the masses who rebel against their teachings are innumerable. Those are the disadvantages of the Europeans.

"At present, where commerce is greatly developed. the gains of the foreign merchant know no bounds As to the missionaries, if they suffer losses, they are made good. A Chinaman who murders a missionary or takes his property suffers death in turn. Here it can be seen that the advantages far outbalance the drawbacks. "The only advantage which China really has from

the foreign trade is the revenue obtained at the custom-houses on the coast and on the river Yang-tske Kiang. But these revenues are more than counterbalanced by the increased expenses which they cause. The worst of all is the trade in opinm, which all seek, although knowing that it is poison. It is true that trade-import and export-has increased greatly by the opening of harbors and the establishment of steamship lines. It will grow still more when the great radirands are built. China will doubtless reap her rewards from these things. It would seem hardly right to count these among the drawbacks of China's left by will to Mrs. Livingston, with the understanding relations with foreign countries. However, opinions that she should give to her son, Philip L. Livingston, differ as to this, and many look upon them as dan-

gerous to China. "But what about military affairs? Formerly China was unable to compare at all fier military forces with those of foreign nations. It suffered much on that account. But that drawback is not to be compared the property, so her son proposed, as the best scheme as could devise for getting out of the difficulty, that the should deed the property to him, in return for which he would pay her an annuity equal to what the amount of the property would bring if invested with a life insurance company. The suggestion met liberal annuity, and the deeds were signed with that inderstanding.

After the first payment, \$141.67, had been made to be under this agreement, Mrs. Livingston changed her dependent on her son, and that in case of his death she would be left with no support. To meet this objection Mr. Livingston deeded the property in the surface of property in the deeds of releasing her dower rights. Mr. Short has since for leasing her dower rights. Mr. Short has since having fallen short of the guaranteed amount, young Mr. Livingston has paid in \$233.8.44 to meet the deflection.

This arrangement has also proved unsatisfactory to Mrs. Livingston has paid in \$233.8.44 to meet the deflection of the guaranteed amount, young the living from these conditions and the ecommercial relations: China same time in strength and power. But her commercial relations: China same time in strength and power. But he commercial relations: China same time in strength and power. But he commercial relations: China sa

RAILROAD INTERESTS. SECOND-CLASS RATES IN DISFAVOR. Chicago, Deo. 10.-A mass-meeting of general passenger agents, representing the Eastern roads, has

will preside, and the University Quartet is expected to be present. The recent gift of \$1,000,000 to the university by James B. Coigate, the Wall-sk banker, will be a sub-ject of especial congratulation at the dinner this year.

been in session here to-day discussing the question of abolishing second-class rates. It is particularly desired to abolish these rates between Chicago and points in Ohio, where they have been causing considerable trouble of late. The majority of the lines are in favor of doing away with second-class rates altogether in the territory of the Central Traffic Association, and this will probably be the outcome of the movement. Another matter before the meeting is a circular issued the Allan Steamship Line, quoting a \$36 steerage rate from Chicago to European points and offering \$6 com-mission on every ticket sold. The second-class rate Chicago to the seaboard is \$16, which, deducted from the through rate after the commission is paid, would leave but \$14 for the steamship company. The regular ocean rate is \$24. It is suspected that some of the reads, in their cagemess to secure this business, are standing a portion of the reduction.

WORKING AGAINST COMMISSIONS.

Chicago, Dec. 10 (Special).—Passenger representa-tives of some of the Eastern roads unalterably oppose to the payment of commissions, who are here attend ing the conference on second-class rates, are getting in a good deal of quiet but probably effective work among the Western roads to try and prevent them resuming the payment of commissions in Eastern terriority to the greatest extent possible now that the Alton boycott has collapsed. While they cannot longed deny that the boycott has been a dismal failure, they urge that the end it was intended to accomplish may be attained by other and better means. What they now propose is that a combination be formed between Eastern and Western roads whereby an equitable division of all the business can be made among all the roads represented in the combination, and that each agree not to pay commissions in the territory of the other.

TO HAUL 5,000 CARS OF GRAIN. Eatontown, N. Y., Dec. 10 .- The New-York Central and Canadian Pacific Railroads have contracted to haul within the next few weeks 5,000 carloads of Western grain over the Canadian Pacific, Watertown and Ordensburg, and New-York Central to New-York, bound for European markets.

IMPROVING ITS UPTOWN QUARTERS.

Samuel Carpenter, general Eastern passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has taken rooms for himself and his immediate subordinates on the first loor of the building at Fourteenth-st. and Broadway. The general work of selling tickets and the baggage checking, telegraph and telephone facilities will be conducted on the ground floor, but there will be more room, and the improvement will be appreciated by men having business at the uptown Pennsylvania

A BIG SCHEME WITH LUTTLE CAPITAL.

Trenton, Dec. 10.—Articles of incorporation wire filed here to-day by John W. Hyatt, of Newark Thomas W. Alcott, Louis Adier, Philip Payne and Benjamin Tuska, of New-York, who compose the newly formed New-York Electric Railroad Company. They propose to construct and operate railways of all kinds, including surface, elevated and underground railways, throughout the country. The total capital stock is provisionally fixed at 825,000, divided into 250 shares of \$100 each. Business Will be opened with a paid up capital of \$2,000. The principal offices will be at Jersey City and at Albary. All the mem-bers of the company have falten up six shares, with the exception of Philip Payne, who holds one share only.

ANOTHER VIOLATION OF THE INTERSTATE LAW. Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 10 (Special).—Next week the railway cases, in which a violation of the Interstate Commerce law is charged by the United States Grand Jury, will be taken up before Judge Hammond. The bills of indictment charge J. C. Rogers, general Southern agent of the Nickel Plate Fast Freight Line, with shipping cotton for E. L. Dorr, W. R. Robertson, and F. J. Keyer, planters of the Memphis district, to Lowell and Fall River, Mass., for 45 cents per 100 pounds, billing the cotton as from Helena, Ark. The scheduled rate is 55 1-2 cents, and the bill of indiotment recites that it is a case of unjust dis-crimination. Rogers is indicted on four counts. CHICAGO RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 10 (Special).—A certificate of incorporation was issued to-day to the Railway Improvement Company of Chicago; capital stock, \$10,000, 000; object, the manufacture of rails, ties and railway supplies; incorporators, Arthur J. Hartford, Horace N. Hibbard and Albert G. Wheeler.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. Washington, Dec. 10.-Acting Assistant Surgeon A. I.

Comfort is relieved from duty at the United States military prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will re-port at Fort Leavenworth for duty. Captain Walter W. R. Fisher, assistant at Fort Assimboine, Mont., and will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for duty. First Lieutenant Charles E. Woodruff, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Missoula, Mont., and will report at Fort Asinibolne, Mont., for duty.

The change of station of Post Chaplain George Rob-

inson from Fort Davis to Fort Ringgold, Tex., is amended to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory. The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Henry C. Cabell, jr., 14th Infantry, is extended one month.

A board of officers is appointed to theet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on December 21, to examine into and report upon the subject of post schools, libraries, reading and amusement rooms and gymnasiums, and to transact other business.

By direction of the President, Lieutenant-Cof-nel Joseph P. Wright, surgeon, is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.,

vice First Lieutenant Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, assistant surgeon, relieved. By direction of the President, Major Julius H. Patzki, surgeon, will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.,

for examination. The Philadelphia and Concord arrived at Martinique an Francisco, now fitting out at San Francisco, cannot be officially ascertained, it is generally understood at the Navy Department that she is going to Honolahu. Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 10.—The Atlanta sailed for st. Thomas at 11 o'clock this morning.

ASSEMBLYMAN DEMAREST ACQUITTED.

On of the seven indictments for forgery found last January against Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest is now settled, and it is possible and even probable that he will not be tried on the other six. At 1:15 o'clock yes'erday morning the rury at New-City declared him not guilty of passing a forged check at the Haverstrew Nettend Bank. Demarest became excessively norwous as National Bank. Demarest became excessively novyous as the case neared its close, and entirely lost his air of confidence. It is doubtful if ten people expected an ol.

jury retired at 10:30, and two and a quarter equittal.

hours later astonished nearly every one in the court room with a verdict of "not guilty." A roar of shouts room with a verdict of "not guilty." A roar of shouts and cheers went up. The verdict was discussed throughout the county yesterday, and was not generally looked upon as a vindication for Demerest, but rather as a triumph of shrewd work by the defence. It is not probable that the Union Steamboat Company will press the cases sent by Judge Cullen to Eric County, despite the expression of Judge Cullen on the bench that it was the expression of Judge Cullen on the bench that it was evident a crime had been committed. Even Demarcat's close friends admit that so long as the indictments hang over him he is politically dead.

KING MILAN'S RENUNCIATION. From The London Times:

From The London Times?

King Milan's act of renunciation of his military rank and all his constitutional privileges in Servia will be laid before the Skuptschina for rathication early in January. Meanwhile, the Servian Government has made itself responsible for the loan of 2,000,000f, contracted by his Majesty with the Russian Volga Kama Bank.

on the principal of the estate, in the way of mortgages and uppale charges, to the extent of about \$54,800. Her feathclai condition was becoming serious, and it was imperative that action should be taken to save the property, so her son proposed, as the best scheme the property, so her son proposed, as the best scheme the property, so her son proposed, as the best scheme the property, so her son proposed, as the best scheme the property, so her son proposed, as the best scheme the property to him, in return for the second deed the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the amount of the property would bring if invested the same time in strength and power, fant her was nothing in the large amount of the property would bring if invested the becomes the amount of the property would be a liberal amounty, and the deeds were signed with that understanding.

After the first payment, \$344.07, had been made to be under this agreement, first all the standard the service of the property of the standard the service of the standard the stan

We cannot explain how a man gains a pound a day by taking an ounce a day of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil-it happens sometimes.

It is food that he can digest: we understand that. But it must be more than food to give more than the whole of itself.

He has been losing flesh because he did not get from his food the fat he needed. Scott's Emulsion sets his machinery working again.

Shall we send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING? Free.

Scorr & Bowns, Chemists, 130 South 5th Avenue, New York. Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver ell—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

TO ORDAIN DR. BRIDGMAN.

HE WILL TAKE DEACON'S ORDERS SUNDAY BISHOP POTTER SHORTENED THE TIME FOR TAK-ING ORDERS.

The Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman will on Su day receive deacon's orders at the Church of the Incornation, and on the Sunday following Christmas will assume charge of the Holy Trinity Church at Harlem. This was definitely arranged on Wednesday night at a conference of the committee of the vestrymen of Holy Prinity Church and Dr. Bridgman, held at the latter's

Dr. Bridgman resigned his pastorate of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church on April 29, and was subseuently confirmed as a member of the Episcopal Church At that time he applied for church orders, which, according to the regulations of the Episcopal Church, are not granted for a year except by the authority vested in the bishop, who may shorten the time to six months. This power lifshop Potter has exercised, and Sunday marks the expiration of the six months. Bishop Potter will also make the time six months instead of a year which must intervene before Dr. Bridgman can become a rector.

Dr. Bridgman's change of belief created much sur prise and interest at the time. This was due to his prominent position in the Baptist denomination as an promands position in the Espiran, covering a period of fairty years of pastoral work in Morristown, N. J.; Jamaica Plain, Mass.; in the Emanuel Baptist Church of Albany, and since 1878 in the Madison Avenue Bap-The sermon preached by him on February 15 last

nay be regarded as the occasion of his final separation Dr. Bridgman, knowing that some of his congregation took exception to certain views therein expressed. deep sorrow of his parishioners, who were un-prepared for such action. He was urged to reconsider his action and withdraw his resignation, but to no Since October 1 he has assisted Dr. Brooks at the

Hely Communion service Sundays, and has read the Wednesday and Friday weekday services at the Church of the Incarnation. Bishop Potter will officiate at the ordination ceremony on Sunday, and in the after noon Dr. Bridgman will preach from Dr. Brooks's In conversation with a Tribune reporter last night. Dr. Bridgman said he had nothing to say upon theological matters except to reaffirm his opinions expressed at the time of his confirmation. He re lects the doctrine of future punishment "from the irresistible constraint of the conviction that it is diectly opposed to all that Christ has shown and told us of God; that it is contrary to the revelation he has made to us of the Father." Again, "close-communion, it seemed to me, is inconsistent with that courtesy. that Christian charity, which ought to be exercised between Christian churches. It cannot be justified by any diect, positive command of our Lord, nor by one inunction of an apostle. It is based simply on inference." These were among the chief reasons for this leaving the Baptist Church. In speaking of his reasons for chosing the Episcopal Church in preference to the Congregational or Presbyterian, he said: "The Episcopal Church is more in accord with Baptist belief as to haptism than any other communion. This is plainly set forth in the form for that service. It seems like set forth in the form for that service. It seems had an outstretched hand and a welcome word. The catholicity of the Episcopal Church is another point. Her credal utterances are clear and explicit. In her tolerance of those minor diversities of interpretation, which every great, comprehensive church must grant, she allows me to hope for a happy and peaceful min-istry as one of her presbyters if the necessary autnority

"This step," said Dr. Bridgman, "was taken only after every contemplation, and time has but served to strengthen my conviction of its wisdom."

The Rev. R. A. Reduck, who has ind charge of the Hely Trinity Church for the last three months, will take charge of the St. Andrew's Church at Mount Holly, N. J.

TO HELP THE GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

An enjoyable concert was given last evening in Masonic Hall, under the auspices of the Daughters of Lafayette Post. The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental solos and recitations, which dven in a way to call out the frequent and hearty applianse of the 400 or more persons present. One-half of the proceeds of the evening will be sent to the Grant Monument Fund. This was the first concert ever given by the daughters of Lafayette Post and it was a success in every way. The entertainment com-mittee consisted of Miss Oakley, chairman; Mrs. P. W. Miss Miller. Some of those who took part in the presentation of the programme were Miss Julie E. Peck, Miss Eva Baltoise, Miss Nordensheild, Mies Chara S. Reach, Dr. B. C. Nash, William J. Shechan, J. Leslie Gossin, Chauncey Palmer, Henry T. Stotts, Will C. Macfarlane and P. B. Sparks.

GARRET A. HOBART'S LITTLE SON HURT. Garret A. Hobart, jr. the seven-year-old son of the ident of the Republican National Executive Committee, met serious though not fatal injuries in a runaway accident vasterday afternoon in Paterson, N. J. He was driving along Carroll-st. In a dogcart, his nurse accompanying him, and when crossing Broadway was run down by a runaway horse belonging to John W. Henion, a Sixteenth-ave, butcher. The logoart was knocked several feet, and the occupants thrown out. The boy was picked up anconscious and Bleeding from small wounds about the face and head. The nurse received slight injuries. Young Hobart was carried to his home, but two blocks away, and Dr. Newton summoned to attend him. The dogcart was broken into kindling wood.

ORDER IN WARSAW. From The London Daily News.

From The London Daily News.

The following official circular was issued a few days ago from the Chancellerie Gendarmerie at Warsaw to the subordinate officers of that department: "The Chief of Gendarmerie of the Government of the Vistula is Informed, from trustworthy sources, that in the rallway stations and buffets, and more especially in those of the Warsaw-Vienna line, the officials, porfers, buffetiers, etc., are in the habit of using the Polish language almost exclusively in their intercourse with the passengers and public generally, and even address military and eivil officers in that tongue. Rallway servants are hereby warned that they are strictly forbidden to use the Polish language under any circumstances whatever, not even among themselves. Any future transgression of this order will be punished by law, and for similar offences on the part of buffetiers these persons shall forfeit their licenses and be expelled from the depois." It is unnecessary to comment on the inconveniences this order inflicts on Polish passengers (Russian and Austrian Poles) who are ignorant of the Russian language. Many of the tuffetiers speak nothing but Polish, and these must now either cater for their customers through the medium of pantomime dumb-show or surrender their refreshment bars to those who can satisfy the linguistic requirements of the Chief of Gendarmerie.

WELSH A LIVING TONGUE.

Prom The London Daily Telegraph.

Although English is without doubt destined to become the universal language, the envious foreigner may justify retort at this moment that we had better begin the universality at the beginning—that is to say, among the residents of the United Kingdom. Mr. Enoof. Rees, from the Rhondda Anthracite Miners' Association, was a witness before the Mining and Engineering Section of the Labor Commission, but he knew no English. His statements would, therefore, have been of little use to the Commissioners, who are seeking a panacea for industrial difficulties, had it not been for the indefatigable Mr. Abraham, M. P., who is equally at home in a Weish speech, a Weish son; or in the interpretation of Weish questions. Through the medium of that gentleman Mr. Rees give his evidence, and incidentally mentioned that out of 3,500 members of the association 95 per cent usually spoke the Welsh language. He was strongly of the opinion that the eight hours a day system should come into lorce soon. Something of the kind is evidently necessary in order to give intelligent Rhondda pitmen the chance of acquiring at least the rudiments of English, and thus hasten the time when we shall all speak one tongue. From The London Daily Telegraph.

NEWS FROM NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK.

A SMALLPOX PATIENT IN THE STREET. An Italian entered the drug store of Dr. Sutphen in Orange-st. yesterday morning and asked for medicine. The doctor saw that the man had the smallpox. He asked the man where he lived and was told No. 170 Eighth-ave., a tenement-house containing forty Italian upon which he ran out of the store. The Health Officer was informed and a search was made for the man, whose name it was ascertained was James Parise. He was found in the Italian quarter and taken to the pest-house.

The suit of Margaret Mains, sixteen years old, daughter of John Mains, of No. 167 Mount Pleasantave., for \$50,000 damages against the Essex Passenger Railway Company for injuries received while riding on one of the company's cars, was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday. Miss Mains, in company with her mother and some friends, was in an open car in Clinton-ave, when a sudden lurch threw her out and the wheels run over her leg which had to be amputated The father of the girl is a New York drygoods commission dealer. The case was not ended.

of the 163 lofts represented in the Federation of American Honding Pigeon Fanciers 179 have representatives in the annual meeting of the Federation at Newark, which was adjourned at mininght on Wednesday. President S. G. M. Manle presided. The awards for the 100 and 150 mile flights were referred back to the Philadelphia section, the decision to be final. It was reported that there were 2,403 birds entered in races during the year. The award for the 200-mile race was referred to the executive committee.

Jacob Sherry, of No. 162 Eighth-st., and Sylvester Delury, a Pavenia Ferry deck-hand, who lives at No. 185 Ninth-st., were arrested yesterday. They were charged with having stolen a month ago 2,000 ferry tickets from the ferry-house at the Erie station. The men were detected through the act of Sherry in selling the tickets at 2 cents each, a cent lower than the regular price. The tickets were in a series 30,000 in excess of what the ticket agent has yet sold, and the detection was simple when the tickets were produced. Police Justice O'Donnell committed both men for trial.

RUTHERFORD.

A fair and Christmas sale under the anspices of the Ladies' Aid Chapter of the Guild of Grace Church began at Union Hall resterday afternoon, and will continue this afternoon and evening. Many useful and ornamental articles are for sale by the attractive young women of the congregation, and refreshments are served. The proceeds will be used for the pay ment of the interest on the mortgage on the church.

OTHER SUBURBAN TOWNS.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WHITE PLAINS.-After examining all the witnesser Jonahna Duschel, who was found murdered at her home, near White Plains, on Sunday, October 18, the Grand Jury visited the scene of the marder yester-day and upon their return indicted Thomas Robinson, a negro, who occupied the same house with the Duschels, for murder in the first degree. George Duschel, husband of the murdered woman, and James Robertson, an Englishman, who were held with Rob inson by the Coroner's jury on susplcion of being concerned in the murder, were discharged. . . . Colonel E. F. Gaylor, late of the 47th Regiment.

N. G. S. N. Y., did not contest extradition papers at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday. He arrived at White Plains last night in the custody of Deputy Sheriff

Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday. He arrived at White Plains last night in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Hallock and was locked up in the county jail to await trial on an indictment for grand larceny in the first degree for alleged irregularities as executor of his father-in-law's extuce at Lewisboro. The village Board of Trustees held a stormy meeting on Wednesday night, and a former resolution adopted. eliminating the Powers patent system of sewage disposal from the sewer system, was reseinded, it being decided to adhere to the original idea. Corporation Counsel Dykman informed the Board that, in his opinion, Mr. Powers could recover the \$36,500 due for his plant if the Board rejected his patent appliances. The contractor stys the people can make connections with the sewer mains in three weeks.

MOUNT VERNON.—The entertainment given by the Postoffice Employee' Association, for the benefit of the hospital fund, on Monday night, at the Fifth Avenue opera House, netted \$310. An effort is making to get the association to repeat it for the same object. Parnesworth Post, Grand Army of the Republio, has elected the following officers: William Wilson, Ir., commander; Leonard D. Tice, senior vice-commander; John L. Piper, junior vice-commander; Nathan Van Horsen, quartermaster; Dr. J. Q. A. Hollster, surgeoff: William A. Armstrong, chaplain; J. L. D. Riker, officer of the day; James H. Jenkins, officer of the guard; William A. Anderson, delegate, and Dr. E. P. Brush, alternate, to the General Convention.

B. F. Ashley, Editor of "The Record," who went to the Hahama Islands two months ago in such a condition of hoalth that he was not expected to live until spring, has returned and is able to attend to his newspaper duties. He is much improved in health.

LEWISBORO—Frederick Keeler, indicated in Westchester County, in December, 1889, for assault in the leasure of the guard willone.

duties. He is much improved in health.

LEWISBORO.—Prederick Keeler, indicted in Westchester County, in December, 1889, for assault in the first degree, for shooting Martin J. Handford during a quartel, in August, 1889, but who fied to Connecticut to escape arrest, has been apprehended at Ridgefield, Conn., by Deputy Speriff Hallock, of Westchester County, and application will be made for his extradition.

WANTS OF THE CHRISTMAS SOCIETY.

MANY PRESENTS NEEDED TO MAKE POOR CHIL-DREN HAPPY.

The Christmas Society, which has been organized for the purpose of providing the poor children of New-York City with presents at Christmas time, sends out a daily report which shows what the society hopes to get in the way of gifts and what it has received up to the time the report is published. It is now only two weeks before Christmas Day, yet the society has as yet re ceived not nearly the amount of gifts which it has estimated it will need for distribution to the poor children who will be present at the Madison Square Garden on Caristmas afternoon, when the distribution will take

The society will be grateful for all preserts sent It wants many more barrels of apples, pounds of candy, gingerbread, cakes and evergreen trees than it has aiready received. The following is yesterday's report: Presents wanted, 20,000; re ceived, 267; barrels of apples wanted, 200 received, 9; pounds of caudy wanted, 10,000 received, 25; ginger-brend cakes wanted, 40; received, none; evergreen trees wanted, 500; received, none; boxes for sale at \$20 each for Christmas afternoon at the Madison Square Garden, 108; sold, 32; seats for sale at \$1 each, 2.500; sold, 6; gifts received, \$465.

All presents should be sent and all communications addressed to Oliver Sumner Teall, president of the society, at the Madison Square Garden. Applications for boxes and seats should be made to Herbert L. for boxes and seats should be made to Herbert L. Satterlee, the secretary, and checks should be made payable to Lispenard Stewart, the treasurer. The office of the society at Madison square Garden is open from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. The Motual District Messenger Company, as its gift to the festival, will call and deliver at the office of the Christmas Society all packages and letters free of charge.

MRS. HAYMAN FOUND GUILTY OF LARCENY.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Josephine Hayman found her guilty last evening of grand larceny in the second de-gree, with a strong recommendation to mercy. She was remanded for sentence until Tuesday, and was taken to the Mrs. Hayman, the wife of Perdinand Hayman, dealer in

sponges at No. S9 Pearlist. was accused of inducing Annie Miller, a servant, to steal jewelry worth \$200 from Mrs. Bertha Jaburg, of No. 30 West One-hundred-and-twenty-Bertha Jaburg, of No. 30 West One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., in September. Annie Miller has pleaded guilty, and says she committed the crime at the instigation of Mrs. Hayman. When court was opened yesterday morning. William F. Howe introduced testimony to show the defendant's good reputation. Then Mrs. Hayman herself took the witness stand. She said she had been married for twenty-dive years, and denied all of the servant's charges. She said that she had never received any jewelry from Annie Miller which she knew to be stolen. She further declared that the chief witness against her had never given her any pawn tickets for stolen goods.

"I never gave Annie Miller seld to redeem a pair of diamond carrings at a Bowery panwshop," continued the

diamond carrings at a Bowery panwshop," continued the prisoner in reply to questions. "My son David did ob-tain a gold watch from the woman, but he was crazy and poid her \$27 for it. He took the money from the cash drawer without my knowledge." examination by Assistant District-Attorney Harry D. Macdona, Mrs. Hayman became not a little confused. She admitted seeing some of the stolen jeweiry on her mantel,

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when a look over our stock will convince you of our ability a manufacturers to save you often 50 per cent of what those that retail the production of others have to charge. Nowadays we are content to get cost (in many cases odd pieces and samples go for half), but hope for a good profit when trade sets in. "BUY OF THE MAKER."

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but said that she took no trouble to find out how it came there, or to put it away. Counsel on both sides aumine up, and Recorder Smyth chargen the lury.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE ALUMNI DINNER. The annual dinner of the Williams Alumni Association of New-York will be held at the Hotel Brunswick, Fifth-ave, and Twenty-seventh-st., on Thursday, December 17, at ave. and Twenty-seventh-st., on Thursday, December 17, as 6:30 p. m. Among the speakers who will respond to toasts are President Carter, Professor Russedi, Martin L. Tewnsend, Colonel Hopkins, Professor Raymond, of Princeton College; the Rev. Dr. C. C. Hall, W. D. Edmonds and L. W. Pratt. A larger number than usual of the alumni have expressed their intention of being present, and an enjoyable time is assured. A feature of the occasion will be the distribution of printed copies of the oration delivated by John C. Goodridge, Jr., on "Bill Pratt," which will be profusely illustrated. Tickets for the dinner can be precured from H. W. Banks, jr., No. 111 Wall-st.

FEATURES OF THE MESSAGE. COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S IDEAS.

INTERESTING TO PUBLIC-SPIRITED PEOPLE. rom The Norwich Bulletin. It is difficult to see how any citizen possessing an intelligent interest in the concerns of the country, and desirous of keeping abreast with the times, can fail to look it over, or, having begun to "skim it," can fail to end by giving it careful and thoughtful study.

RICH IN VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

From The Philadelphia Telegraph.

This is the ablest document which has yet come from Mr. Harrison. It is full of points for Congress

THE EVIL OF GERRYMANDERING.

THE EVIL OF GERRYMANDERING.

From The Boston Transcript.

But the principal note in the Message—the suggestion that the United states Supreme Court be vested with the authority of appointing a commission of distinguished men for the purpose of considering and reporting upon all matters connected with exercising the right of suffrage as affected by State and National legislation—looks like a brilliant suggestion at the first glance, and should receive all that examination in gravity demands.

A SIGNIFICANT HINT TO CHILL. From The Albany Express.

Every patriotic citizen will rejoice over the firm stand that the President has taken on the Chilian affair. THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. From The Hartford Courant.

President Harrison reviews our relations with foreign Governments in a way that brings a deep sease of im-portance of the great position that the United States occupies in this world.

THE TARIFF BILL NOW FAIRLY TESTED. From The Utica Herald.

From The Utien Herald.

The forecasts of pessimism are answered by an era of mexampled prosperity, a volume of commerce never before approached, the birth of many new industries and a decrease of prices instead of an increase. The statement of facts by the President, drawn from the report of the secretary of the Presury, which will go to Congress to-day, is overwhelming answer to, and refutation of, all the arguments, misrepresentations and sophistries presented by the opponents of the McKinley tariff. In its, first year it has established the statesmanship of its authors.

JUSTICE TO THE STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES From The Springfield Union. His recommendation that existing laws be changed so that the treaty rights of foreigners domiciled in the United States can be enforced by the Federal Courts, will be generally approved.

OPENING THE FOREIGN MARKET FOR GUR PORE From The Philadelphia Ledger.

From The Philadelphia Leager.
Giving heed to our Government's demands for the removal of restrictions on the importation of American meats—which demands were made upon the sole ground that we had provided a meat inspection entirely adequate to guard against the propagation of disease—it gradilies the President to be able to state that Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria and France have removed the restrictions.

A GOOD RECORD TO POINT TO. From The Albany Journal.

From The Albany Journal.

The President's words convey volumes of (Indirect) praise for the statesmanilite conduct of the List Congress, to which, with the President, credit is due for the grand statutes providing revenue reduction, reciprocity in trade with the West Indies and Contral and South America, ample compensation for American mail steamship lines, a modern navy, an honest silver dollar, liberal pensions for Union veterans, and other blessings of Republican administration.

OPINIONS THAT HE WILL FURTHER ENFORCE From The Philadelphia Press.

We have no doubt the President stands ready to support with his constitutional authority his advice that the tariff and silver legislation of the last Con-gress be left severely alone. A DOLLAR WORTH A DOLLAR,

From The Troy Times.

The President favors bimetallism with international agreement, but he finds after careful investigation that an international conference on the subject is not now advisable. His recommendation is that the present law be allowed to stand, since no more satisfactory solution of the silver question is at present possible. In this opinion all will concur who are familiar with the situation, and who desire that every dollar shall have the same purchasing power as every other dollar. GIVE THE NICARAGUA CANAL A CHANSE! From The Worcester Gazette.

The President favors the poculiarly American project, the Nicaragua Ship Canal, even to the extent of Government aid, if that should prove necessary. We think that the enterprise is so vast, and contains so many doubtful elements, that Congress would do well to move slowly. At the same time it ought to be fairly considered.

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